QUEER AND COSTLY DRUGS. A White Powder Worth \$300 an Out

A doctor from one of the Western cities, who has a wide practice as an oculist and surist, entered a drug store the other day and purchased a small bottle of cocaine, the new anaethetic used with such success in eye operations. He said he had prescribed it for a diseased ear. The tiny bottle half full of whitish powder cost him five

dollars.

"Provincial physicians in this country are very enterprising," said the druggist, when the doctor had gone out. "They have already begun the use of cocaine in all sections of the country, and it is to many druggists a profitable drug, because they can charge a fancy price for it. I quote it at over three dollars an ounce."

"A well-stocked drug store must be supplied with a great variety of medicines now if its proprietor fills prescriptions for all schools," continued the druggist. "One day we had a call from a homeopathic physician for

from a homosopathic physician for rattlesnake virus. The doctor had been called in to see a patient who was soon to die of enseer and who had taken cordinary spiates until they seemed to have but little effect. We did not have it, and that twenty minutes after taking a very low dilution of the virus the sufferer sank into a sweet sleep. The olden days, when all sorts of insects and animals were used in medicine. were fruitful of some beneficial discov were resultin of some beneficial discoveries. The poison of a bre, when applied externally by a bee, is not partiquizely beneficial; but I know a doctor who claims wonders for it in cases of

knewn as easter, used the quiet spasms, and the musk ox provides musk. It cooks in the form of a coarse black pewder, and the best of it is quoted at powder, and the best of it is quoted at about forty dollars an onnee. We sell considerable quantities of it to the Chinese, who are said to use it for burns. It is believed that the Chinese have a knowledge of many valuable remedies which would benefit science, but, although we have been able to purchase some of their mysterious-looking drugs acquisities, they have refused to impact the constant of their mysterious-looking drugs acquisities, they have refused to imas curiosities, they have refused to im-part the secret of their properties. Some idea of their notions with respect to medicine can be gained when it is known that they regard the wild gin-seng root as sacred to the healing of royalty, and as a spiritual body, capable of volition and of concealing itself to escape carture. Its guardians are the tiger, wolf, leopard and snake. When a member of the royal family falls sick, a member of the royal family falls sick, as did the Empress some time ago, a party of heroic men go in search of the toot, whose presence is finally revealed at night by a halo over the spot of con-cealment, which is marked, the root beceaniesi, which is marked, the root being dug on the following day. The
cultivated ginseng, or jen shen, is not
believed by the natives to be endowed
with the properties of the wild, but is
used freely by the subjects. It is believed that its chief value lies in its

lieved that its chief value lies in its wanderful recuperative power, prolonging life when a patient has begun to sink into his last sleep, and in giving him time to arrange his affairs.

'In mentioning animal products as drugs I should perhaps have spoken of ambergris, a deposit of grayish matter, which is found occasionally in the head of a sporm whale. It sells often for thirty dollars an ounce at retail. It is said that one whaler found a deposit of seven hundred and fifty pounds in a single whale.

seven bundred and fifty pounds in a single whale.

"Among the expensive drugs is er-gotin, which retails at the rate of about twenty dollars an ounce. It is a fun-gous growth on rye in Normandy. A similar growth on rye in America con-tained the cryotin, less, indeed, tains very little ergotin, less, indeed, than the smut on Indian corn. As there are several growths which yield ergotin in a greater or less degree, so there are several South American plants that produce jaborandi, the drug now used sometimes to produce sweating. "In the list of expensive drugs the product of the Calabar bean may be

mentioned. Physostigmine, which is rated by many as the best remedy in in spasmodic affections, retails at over \$260 an ounce. Apomorphine, while not to be compared to the drugs that J have mentioned, is expensive. It was discovered by a man named Wright, who subjected morphine to a treatment that entirely changed its chemical qual-ities, so that instead of being an opiate it is one of the most powerful emetics known, and is given only in extreme cases, like poisoning. As I said at the outset an enterprising druggist has to keep an extensive variety of medicines, the cheapest as well as the most expensive. Pumpkin seeds are frequently sold as a remedy for tape worm and with the mole fern as a vermifuge. A dector came in here the other day and called for some everlasting life. Singular thing for a dector to prescribe, wasn't it? In medicine it is a queer North American plant. Job's tears is another queer remedy.—N. Y. Sun.

Pot-Boilers.

This is a name given to highly colored and well-varnished paintings, earolessly, rapidly and conventionally executed with the sole purpose of selling as soon as possible. The popular "pot-boiler" always has a surrounding "pot-boiler" always has a control of purely conventional and stereotyped distance, middle disnt, a distance, middle tance and foreground, a tendency to vivid yellow-purple on emerald. Sunset views and marine views are very com-mon; the latter for the reason that an schoomical perspective, and an expanse economical perspective, and an expanse of lifeless blue or green waves, can be painted in with vast rapidity. The gay barge in the center of the canvas can be gotten up with little drawing and much color. The enture picture may be "done" by an accomplished "perbollerist" without, a sketch before him. —St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

—In a lecture in Lowell, the other night, on "The Arkhmetical Process of National Growth," General F. A. Walker, of the Census Bureau, stated that from various censiderations, including the influence of the civil war in food owners. that from various considerations, in-cluding the influence of the civil war in increasing the death rate, it is highly

SEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE

-The farmer is the prime producing trength and prosperity of a courtry. --Pay close attention to Utile things

on the farm, says a wise advisor. Neg-lect of the little things makes many a big loss in the farm economy.—N. Y. Eggless Cookies: Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of milk, one cupful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of soda, one-half teaspoonful of nutmeg, flour to make it thick enough to rell.—Boston Global

m Glabe. -Steady work does no harm to a ma ture horse. If well fed, carefully groomed and kept from undue exposure, a team may labor the winter through with profit both to the owner and the animals.—Exchange.

-There is milk and fat in apples. —There is milk and fat in apples. Why not cover some of the handscapes, where hillsides and rock abound, with apple trees, and make them profitable at a small cost. The thrifty man will say yes, and do it.—Detroit Post.

—While kerosene will take the hair

—While kerosene will take the narr
off a cow or horse, says the New York
Tribune, it has no effect on swine, but
assists to clean the skin nicely, though
appearing to make them itch or smart
for a short time. Where objection may
be entertained against pure kerosone it
should be mixed with a like quantity of warm lard.

-Mashed Potatoes: Steam or boil potatoes until soft in salted water; the tatoes until soft in sailed water; then pour over it one pint of boiling water; pour off the water and let them drain perfectly dry; sprinkle with salt and mash; have ready some hot milk or cream in which has been melted a piece of butter; pour this on the potatoes, and stir until white and very light.—

The Howelold The Household.

-A Western farmer says tant he nses the following as a combined food set the following as a combined food sand condition powder, with excellent results: 'Gil meal, fifty pounds; common sagar, ten pounds; fine middlings, fwenty pounds; transeric root, one and one-half pounds; anise seed, ten ounces; ginger, two ounces; cream tartar, two ounces; sulphur, one pound, and fine salt, two pounds. The amount given each animal is not stated.—N. Y. Times.

Dr. Niebelse of the Bestern Jaurual a large proportion is destroyed by

-Dr. Nicholas of the Boston Journal of Chemistry, found by repeated and careful experiments that the cooling of cows legs by standing in a pool of cool water in hot summer days sensibly di-minishes the milk secretions, so sensitive are cows to the influence of cold. Yet many farmers subject their mileh cows to frequent and severe chills during the winter, both indoers and out, to the great detriment of their own pockets as well as the health and comfort of the

-The American Cultivator has it that "it is very rare that any man can achieve a financial success by neglect of his chief business and by the pursuit of his chief business and by the pursuit of some side occupation. If a farmer goes steadily forward, producing crops at the lowest possible cost, living eco-nomically and saving his surplus earn-ings by investing them in improvements upon his farm, he can snap his fingers at the attempts of bulls and bears to make the prices of his resident. make the prices of his products. In the long run good farming is sure to pay, and he can safely trust the laws of supply and demand."

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

The Methods That Are Likely to Lead to

It has often been asserted by those in the best position for obtaining information that a pound of mutton can be pro duced as cheaply as a pound of beef. If this is true the sheep-raiser starts on very nearly an equality with the cattleraiser so far as meat production is concerned. The difference lies in the prices obtained for their product. Any advantage the beef-raiser has in this respect is certainly counterbalanced by what the sheep-seller gets for his fleece, even at the raling low price of wools. This must be admitted as true of all the

se-called mutton sheep.

As to those flocks kept primarily for wool-growing, the case differs somewhat. With these the carcass is of less relative importance, as it supplies a small amount of mutton, and this is of comparatively little value. Owners have allowed themselves to overlook the importance of meat production, and have so long refused to hearken to the rigorously rapping them over the snuckles for their negligence. They have persisted in putting their eggs into the one basket of wool-growing until the system.

If good mutton can be made from fine wool sheep, and the owners of fine wool flocks omit to avail themselves of the wool sheep, and the flocks out to avail themselves of the flocks out to avail themselves of the advantage its preduction brings within their reach, they have only themselves to blame for the resulting shortness in their bank accounts. That a good sell-their bank accounts. That a good sell-their bank accounts with a good sell-their bank accounts with a good sell-their bank accounts. The good sell-their bank accounts with a good sell-their bank accounts. The good sell-their bank accounts with a good sell-their bank accounts with a good sell-their bank accounts. their bank accounts. That a good sening carcass is not inconsistent with a
fleece combining the more desirable
essentials of fine wool, may be made
apparent to any man who will look
The manufactured manure
and apparent to any man who will look

The manufactured manure
out and spread on the land country. No better muiton gets into that market than some which comes from flocks in Washington County. Pa., whose owners have learned to look for

whose owners have learned to look for money under the fleece as well as in it.

There seems no good reason for doubting that just such knowledge as this must come to all the managers of fine wool flocks before the maximum of profit is secured from them.

On it; and if it is found to ferment too freely, furrows are plowed around the heap, and the earth thrown on it by the men in some portions of time.—Country Gentleman.

All One Man's Work.

Walker, of the Census Bureau, stated that from various considerations, inchaining the influence of the civil war in increasing the death rate, it is highly probable that the population of the United States in 1900 will fall a little below 89,000,000.—Boston Journal.

—An illine's man succeed a bullet out of his nose the other day. Those fellows who will persist in looking into the muzzles of their guns to see if they are loaded must suffer the consequences.—Burlington Free Press.

—It has been decided by a St. Louis Judge that three chromos, a bust of Longfellow and an oil painting worth in a painti

SPRING SEEDING. nest of Land Which Is to Be Devoted to Grass.

It is usual to sow grass-seed as early as possible so that the young plants may make a fair growth before the very warm days of summer. The principa grass crop is clover, which is sown upon the wheat, the young clover being thus shaded and protected by the growing wheat. It is common to sow cloverseed without the ree of a harrow for

seed without the rise of a harrow for covering, though a brush is sometimes passed over it if the field is clear of snow, and then, again, the seed is sometimes sown over the snow, upon which it remains until the snow melts, and the seed finds its way to the soil.

Farmers who contemplate sowing grass-seed over the wheat should enleavor to first harrow the field before sowing the seed. The advantages are that the yield of wheat will be increased to spring harrowing, while the amount that the yield of wheat will be increased by spring harrowing, while the amount of grass-seed required for an acre may be lessened. If the ground is uneven, and thrown up by the frest, pass the roller over the field after sowing the grass-seed, and the field will be smoothed, the wheat benefited and the seed

As a rule timothy and clover are used together, but no two grasses could be selected more at variance in regard to growth and periods of ripening. Timothy is earlier than clover, but still the two crops must be mowed together when grown upon the same field. The ence is that either the timothy must be overripe or the clover not fully matured. Orchard grass is suggested as a substitute for timothy, as it ripens as a substitute for timothy, as it ripens in about the same time as clover. The objection to orchard grass is its ten-dency to grow in tussocks, but this may be partially avoided by care in sowing the seed evenly. It stands the drought well, and grows on nearly all kinds of soil. As a pasture grass it ranks high, due to its beginning to grow very early

due to its beginning to grow very early in the season.

One of the most frequent causes of failure in securing good "catches" is using an insufficient quantity of seed. Clover especially does not always make a heavy stand, owing as a rule to care-lessness in the use of seed. When it is considered that much of the seed sown considered that much of the seed sown over the surface is uncovered, and that a large proportion is destroyed by severe cold, birds and other causes, it is best to use an excess rather than too little. If the amount of seed usually sown were increased, and the seed harrowed in, there would be good crops of clover secured where "catches" are now difficult.

ow difficult.

The best fertilizer for grass lands is potash, and the next best is lime. A potash, and the next best is time. A mixture of wood ashes and lime answers, but the cheapest mode is the use of the commercial sulphate of potash (kainit). If the grass seed is sown in the fall, after the dry season has passed, there will be no necessity for sowing it on a grain field. On pastures a small proportion of different for sowing it on a grain field. On pastures a small proportion of different grasses may be added to the orchard grass and clover, though for that purpose timothy may be freely used, such as blue grass, meadow foxtail, white clover and sweet vernal grass. As some grasses do not thrive on all classes of soils, it will be found more advantageous to selv principally on clover. of soils, it will be found more advan-tageous to rely principally on clover, timothy and orchard grass. Pasture land should be prepared by reducing it to a fine condition, giving a good broad-casting of manure. Old pastures should not be plowed, but a good coating of manure, with reseeding, will prove beneficial.—Philadelphia Record.

the past year. In addition to the clover, hay and rich food given to the cattle, the cotton seed and other materials—plaster was strewed in the stables, which Prof. Roberts thought as good as any way to apply it to land. From each cow were thus made eighty pounds of manure daily. By careful examination, the liquid portions which were carefully saved were found on an average to be equal to the solid parts, More than one-half the cost of the feed given to the cattle went to the manure, or in other words, while the cost of the food one-half the cost of the feed given to the cattle went to the manure, or in other words, while the cost of the food of each animal was found to be twentyonto the one basket of wool-growing of each animal was found to be the noor of each animal was found to be the noor of each animal was found to be into noor of each animal was found to be into noor of each animal was found to the noor of each animal was found to be into noor of each animal was found to be product finds them on short rations, shough with necessities by no means diminished.

These facts are enumerated, not for the purpose of casting imputations on any locality or class of breeders. They are recited only because they are believed to indicate the avenue of relief for the owners of many valuable flocks from never gets back to the land to benefit the crops, and often only a quarter. owners of many valuable flocks from present embarrassment, and as providing a safeguard against the recurrence of such embarrassments in the future. If good mutton can be made from fine wool sheep, and the owners of fine wool which was left unmanured; the second which was left unmanured; the second

The manufactured manure is drawn apparent to any man who will look through the more prominent Eastern and Middle States markets. Pittsburgh is one of the best mutton markets in the manner. No better mutton gets into plied to the wheat in autumn. If the manner to be more than the manner to be made to the wheat in autumn. If the manner to be made to the wheat in autumn. heap becomes too dry water is thrown on it; and if it is found to ferment too

BRISTLES.

The Source of the Large Majority of the Bristles of Commerce. The great hog market of the West-The great both practice of the Westers States furnishes a sufficient supply of bristes for the brush makers of America, though until a few years ago the trade was claimed to be peculiar to English, though until a few years ago the trade was claimed to be peculiar to English the proper quality, or which can be economically or profitably used. The source of the large majority of the bristles of commerce is the vast forests bristles of commerce is the vast forests at those internished Russian forests there are thousands of miles of land covered with pine, cal., Larches, beech, rowan being superior to all others. In a seminal proper condition with the care of wine-benks, warmin prodigious most provided the care of swine-benks, warmin prodigious most provided the swine provided the care of swine-benks, warmin prodigious most provided the swine provided the swin rn States furnishes a sufficient supply of bristles for the brush makers of of bristles for the brush makers of America, though until a few years ago the trade was claimed to be peculiar to England, though English hogs did not supply the material, as the English swine do not grow bristles of the proper quality, or which can be economically or profitably used. The source of the large majority of the bristles of commerce is the vast forests of Northern Russia; those of the Ukarine being superior to all others. In those interminable Russian forests there are thousands of miles of land covered

of soils, it will be found more advantageous to rely principally on clover, timothy and orchard grass. Pasture land should be prepared by reducing it to a fine condition, giving a good broadcasting of manure. Old pastures should not be plowed, but a good coating of manure, with reseeding, will prove beneficial.—Philadelphia Record.

FERTILIZERS.

The Kind Considered Most Suitable for Farm and Orchard.

At a recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, gave an excellent practical discourse, describing the system of manuring by which the exhausted university farm had been doubled in its crops. Wheat had reached forty bushels per acre, and they were now disappointed when it was not over thirty bushels. They had manufactured four hundred and sixty-six tons of rich manure, and drawn it out on the land the past year. In addition to the celover, hay and rich food given to the eartiest plaster was strewed in the stables, which Prof. Roberts thought as good as any way to apply it to land. From each cow were thus made eighty pounds of manure daily. By eareful examination and wester of the past year. In addition to the clover, hay and rich food given to the cattle. They had manufactured for house of the past year. In addition to the clover, hay and rich food given to the cattle. They had manufactured the past year. In addition to the clover, hay and rich food given to the cattle plaster was strewed in the stables, which Prof. Roberts thought as good as any way to apply it to land. From each cow were thus made eighty pounds of manure daily. By eareful examination and wester was strewed in the stables, which prof. Roberts thought as good as any way to apply it to land. From each cow were thus made eighty pounds of manure daily. By eareful examination and the past year for one of the best farm to pound when it is to be for the farmer and his family. It is not a paper of mushroom growth, like many so-called farm foom growth, like many so-called farm foom growth, like many

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KANSAS CITY, March 9

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Butchers' steers. HOGS-Packing SHEEP-Fair to choice. LOUR-Choice.....

CORN-No. 2 CORN-No. 2 OATS-No. 2 EYE-No. 2 BAULEY FORK. COTTON—Middling...

CATTLE—Good to choice.
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FLOUR—Winter wheat.
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"She is well. After the doctors gave up her case she tried Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and began to get better right away. I heard her say not long ago, that she hadn't felt so well in twenty years. She does her own work and says that life seems worth living, at last. 'Why,' saidshe,' I feel as if I had been raised from the dead, almost.'" Thus do thousands attest the marvelous efficacy of this God-given remedy for female weakness, prolapsus, ulcuration, leucorrhosa morning sickness, weakness of stomach, tendency to cancerous disease, nervous prostration, general debility and kindred affections.

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To permit yourself and family to "Suffer!"

With sickness when it can be pre

Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble?" from indigestion, so much a that I came near losing my

Life!
My trouble always came after enting any food—

However light

For two or three hours at a time I had to o through the most Excruciating pains, "And the only way I ever got"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained. No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until

that I had to go through, unan.
"At last?"
I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and
Could eat nothing!
My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain; their
Efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
"About your Hop Bitters!

"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the

Next day I was out of bed, and have no

Next day I was one of the seen a "Sick!"
Hour, from the same cause since.
I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such "Advocate as I am."—Geo. Kendall, Allston, Boston, Mass.
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THREE

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SEED-SOWER

nd cured so easily With Hop Bitters!!!

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machinery.

137 Demand this remedy of your druggist. Take no substitute.

Many persons in Pitts ton are using Edy's Cream Bain for cararry with most cattle actory results. A hady as reconvering the sense of mell which she had not emjoyed for fifteen years. Mr. Earler has used it in the faulty and comments satisfactory results. A lady is recovering the sense of smell which she had not enjoyed for fifteen years. With Ballen 1985 CO. Hall his family and commends it very lighty. A Tunkhannuck lawyer textifier the state of the sense of the late of the sense of the late of the sense o

Cream Balm has gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each mostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price for, by mail or at druggists, Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

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